1/30/87 58340-3

Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

Isiah Turner
Commissioner

Prepared by the
Labor Market And
Economic Analysis Branch
(206) 438-4800

Irv Lefberg
Director

In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

December 1986

Highlights

Many Seasonal Jobs End

Weather conditions deteriorated in November, and employment declined sharply in several industries. Total employment in the state dropped 38,600 between October and November, but the loss was in line with past seasonal trends. The largest cutback occurred in agriculture with most of the reduction resulting from the completion of the apple harvest in Eastern Washington. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment dropped 10,200 over the month, but was up 45,100, or 2.6 percent, over the year. The largest reductions in nonfarm payrolls were recorded in construction, logging, food processing and tourist-related businesses such as amusements and hotels-motels. As usual for November, however, the losses were partially offset by the hiring of extra sales clerks and related workers for the holiday shopping period, and by further growth in public education employment.

Volume 10, Number 12

	Nov. 1986* (Prel.)	Oct. 1986* (Rev.)	Nov. 1985
Civilian Labor Force	2,216,900	2,242,300	2,112,200
Total Employment	2,043,700	2,082,300	1,948,200
Total Unemployment	173,200	160,000	164,000
State Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.1	7.8
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	6.7

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Canneries Cut Workforce

Manufacturing employment fell 4,700 between October and November with most of the reduction in food products (off 3,100) where plants canning and freezing late vegetables had completed their major runs for the year. Lumber and wood products employment was 1,300 lower in November; the largest decline was in logging which cut back because of deteriorating weather conditions. Aerospace countered the overall trend with a gain of 700 in November.

Outdoor Projects Yield To Weather

In the nonmanufacturing industries, construction jobs fell 5,000 as cold, wet weather limited outdoor work. Services payrolls were down 2,900 in November with seasonal cutbacks at hotels-motels and in amusements, especially racing and golf course employment. Cushioning these losses were gains in retail trade (up 3,300) and public education (up 2,400). Retail stores were hiring for the holiday season, while public schools continued to fill staff vacancies for the new school year.

Unemployment Up

In response to the seasonal job losses, unemployment in the state rose from 160,000 and 7.1 percent of the labor force in October to 173,200 and 7.8 percent in November. The increase was about normal for this time of the year. Rates for both October and November were identical with their year-earlier rates. After seasonal adjustment, the jobless rate edged up from 7.8 to 7.9 percent over the month.

While numerically large, the 13,200 increase in unemployment over the month was considerably less than

the drop in employment of 38,600. This too is normal in November. Many of those completing jobs in the apple harvest and in other agricultural work and to a lesser extent in food processing were migrant workers who returned to their home states. In addition, many locals holding these jobs dropped out of the job market to return to school or household duties.

High Unemployment In Eastern Washington And Lumber Areas

Unemployment rose in all areas of the state in November, but the largest increases were east of the Cascades and in the 14 counties where lumber is the major source of manufacturing jobs. Compared with the seven-tenths of a point increase in the statewide rate, the rate in Eastern Washington rose 1.8 percentage points, from 8.1 to 9.9 percent. The greater increase in the eastern counties reflected the end of the apple harvest, reductions in other farm work, the winding down of food processing and the effect of the relatively harsher fall weather in those areas on construction and other outdoor activities. Total employment in Eastern Washington fell 6.2 percent in November compared with a drop of less than one percent in Western Washington. Typical of the apple producing areas, the jobless rate in Yakima County rose from 9.4 percent in October to 12.8 percent in November; Okanogan County's rate jumped from 10.7 to 13.8 percent, and the rate in the Wenatchee area increased from 7.6 to 9.3 percent. In all of these areas, however, the rate was approximately one point below corresponding year-earlier levels because of the larger apple crop this year. The 1986 harvest was 44 percent greater than in 1985 when frost damage in the spring reduced yields substantially. The large 1986 crop will support more employment in apple packing, shipping and related work in the coming winter and spring months than was the case in the previous year.

In the lumber counties, the jobless rate jumped from 10.0 to 11.5 percent over the month as employment fell approximately four percent. Typical of these areas were Grays Harbor County where the unemployment rate rose from 11.1 to 12.7 percent, and Pacific County which saw its rate jump from 10.4 to 12.6 percent. In Mason County the rise in unemployment (7.9 to 8.4 percent) was more moderate as temporary jobs harvesting Christmas trees offset cutbacks in the lumber industry.

Seattle's Jobless Rate A Low 6.1 Percent

Unemployment also increased more moderately in major metropolitan areas where the hiring of temporary holiday sales workers helped offset the effect of cutbacks in construction and other industries. In the Seattle Metropolitan Area the rate edged up from 5.9 to 6.1 percent and remained well below the national

rate of 6.6 percent; the rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area rose one half point to 8.4, while Spokane's rate moved up from 7.0 to 7.9 percent.

Moderate Growth Forecast For 1987

Most economic forecasts for 1987 call for moderate growth. There are few forecasts of a recession. The Conference Board, an industry-supported nonprofit economic research institute, expects little change in overall labor market conditions for the nation in 1987. They predict labor force growth will match the number of new jobs created, and that the national unemployment rate will continue at around seven percent as a result.

Analysts for the Conference Board anticipate uneven growth, however, with 90 percent of the new jobs in the service sector. And while they expect thousands of jobs to be eliminated in some industries and regions, the losses will be offset by greater gains elsewhere. The Board also expects companies undergoing restructuring to use more temporary and part-time workers. The best employment opportunities in 1987 are predicted for the New England, mid-Atlantic, and Southeast states. Moderate improvement is expected in the Midwest despite continued problems in agriculture, but no improvement is anticipated in the Southwest which has been hard hit by the drop in oil prices. Their forecast for the West is mixed, with strong growth in business services but little overall growth in high-tech industries.

Bank Forecasts Moderate Growth In 1987

Closer to home, the Economic Research Department of Rainier Bank is forecasting more broadly-based growth in Washington State in 1987 than in 1986 but expects the overall pace of the expansion to ease, especially in the first quarter. Little change in the unemployment rate is anticipated between 1986 and 1987.

Dennis Fusco, Rainier Bank's regional economist, anticipates that the removal of the investment tax credit and changes in depreciation allowances in 1987 will cut business spending early in the year. Lower multi-family housing construction is also likely because of the new tax law. Single family starts, on the other hand, will remain strong because of a continuation of the mortgage interest tax deduction and further economic growth. Tax reform will boost disposable personal income by cutting federal income tax withholding effective January 1, thus providing support to consumer expenditures.

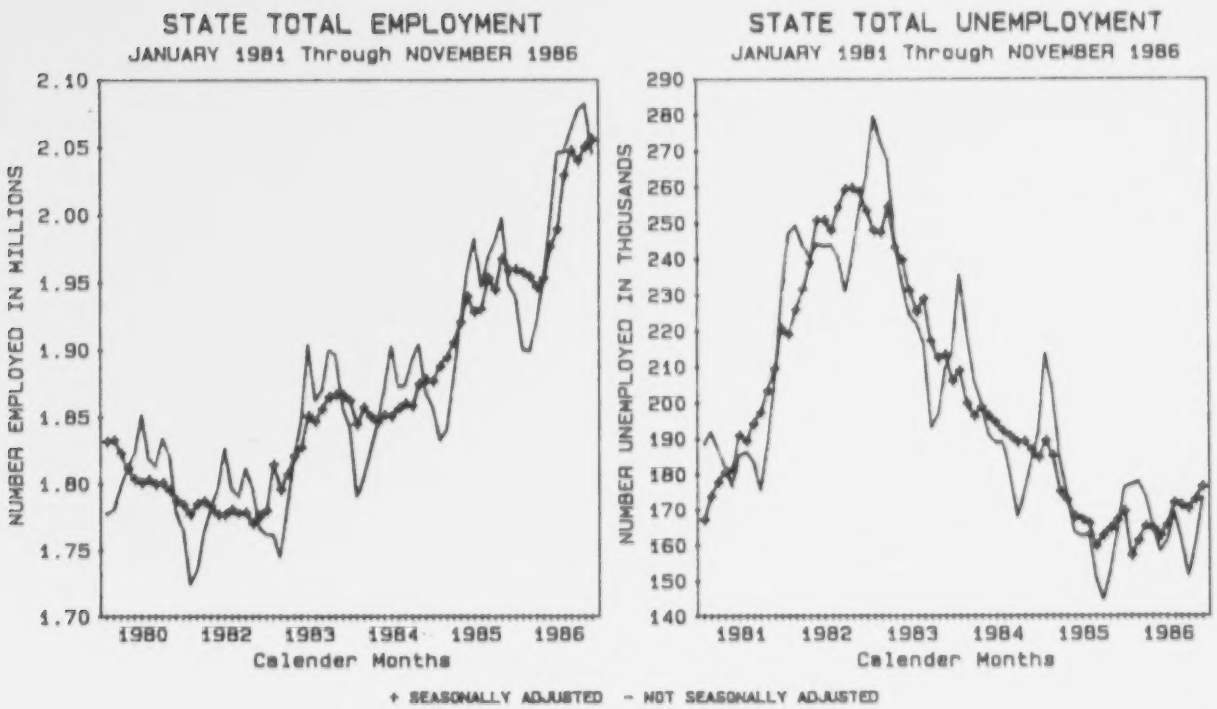
Wage and salary employment is expected to increase 37,800, or 2.2 percent, in 1987. The gain is down from 53,600, or 3.1 percent, in 1986 but is in line with long run trends. Rainier Bank expects more

broadly-based growth in 1987. "Specifically, the weakened machinery/electronics/instruments sector is expected to progressively strengthen in the second half. Market adjustments have been made over the past year, and exports are looked to increase through a combination of lower dollar exchange rates and favorable trade agreements on selected items with Japan. Forest products manufacturing is assumed to be a relatively stable item in 1987. And aerospace, while not likely to repeat the strong employment buildup over the past three years, nonetheless is positioned to maintain high employment and production levels into 1990 given the huge backlog of the Boeing Company."

State Forecast Expects Slower Growth in 1987

The forecast by the Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council is in general agreement with Rainier Bank's forecast for 1987. In the Council's November 1986 forecast, nonagricultural wage and salary employment expands approximately 36,000, or 2.0 percent, in 1987 compared with a gain of about 54,000, or 3.2 percent, in 1986.

Aerospace employment will continue to grow but at a slower pace. Compared with the 8,500 gain in 1986, an increase of 4,800 is forecast for 1987. Lumber jobs will edge up 500 to post a turnaround from the 1,300 drop in 1986. Construction payrolls, on the other



hand, are expected to fall 2,000 in 1987 because of a slowdown in housing starts. In 1986 construction employment rose 2,800.

Unemployment Rate To Remain Unchanged

The slowdown in the aerospace employment expansion, and the cutback in construction will moderate growth in the trade and service industries. The Council expects retail trade employment to increase 11,200 in 1987 versus 15,400 in 1986, and the service industries to add 13,000 jobs in 1987, down from 15,300 in 1986. Nonetheless, employment growth in 1987 should be sufficient to prevent the jobless rate in the state from rising above its 1986 level of 7.6 percent.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Surcharge Imposed On Canadian Lumber

The U.S. and Canadian governments reached an agreement in late December on a 15 percent tax on the shipment of Canadian softwood lumber to the United States. The tax would be assessed by the Canadian government, replacing the 15 percent duty imposed on Canadian lumber in October by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The tax is designed to counter the effect of low fees charged by the Canadian government for standing timber. According to lumber producers in this country, the low cost timber provided Canadian mills with a subsidy which gave them a price advantage over U.S. producers. As a result of the low-cost timber and the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar in recent years, Canadian lumber producers have captured 32 percent of the U.S. market for softwood lumber.

While the surcharge will help U.S. mills regain more of the domestic market for lumber, the tax will also have negative effects on the U.S. economy. Some U.S. homebuilders estimate that the tax will raise the price of lumber, and that the cost of a typical home could increase $1,000 as a result. The tax may also result in more competition from Canadian mills in export markets since the tax only applies to Canadian lumber shipped to the U.S.

Aerospace Still Shines

News concerning the state's aerospace industry continued to brighten the long-term outlook as the year drew to a close. The Boeing Company announced in mid-December that airliner orders so far in 1986 totaled 336 with a value of about $19 billion. For all of 1985, the company sold 390 airliners with a value of $14.9 billion. Orders in 1985 included more 737s which are some of Boeing's least expensive models.

Competition Heats Up

Competition in selling long-range jumbo jets after 1990 will increase because of McDonnel Douglas Corp's decision to build a new airliner. The new plane named

the MD-11 will be able to carry between 276 and 405 passengers up to 6,600 nautical miles. McDonnell Douglas already has orders for 52 of the aircraft valued at over $5 billion and options for 40 more for more than $4 billion. Airbus, the European competitor, plans to have a new jumbo jet available in 1992, but the governments which support Airbus are reluctant to finance development costs.

Boeing, which has had the wide-body market virtually to itself with the 747, will meet the competition with an updated 747 that will be able to carry up to 500 passengers as far as 7,000 nautical miles. The first of these planes will be delivered in 1988. Boeing also is selling a long range model of its 767-200, which can carry 215 passengers up to 6,600 nautical miles. The Seattle firm is considering stretching the plane to hold more passengers.

Boeing Wins Large Defense Contract

Boeing, as head of a contractor team with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., was awarded a $283.7 million contract by the Air Force to build prototype launcher vehicles for the Midgetman missile. If the Air Force receives authorization for the 500 missiles proposed and Boeing is chosen to build 500 launchers, the launcher contract could be worth $2.5 billion. Boeing's share of the contract could be worth $1.2 to $1.5 billion, according to a Boeing spokesman. The launcher vehicles are designed to move the missiles on highways and off-road to remote launch sites. Full production could begin in 1988 or 1989 if Congress approves. Boeing is also competing to develop the control system for the missile.

Defense Contract From Britain

Boeing was also selected by Great Britain to provide it with an airborn early warning radar system (AWACS). The system is basically a modified 707 jet aircraft loaded with electronic devices and topped with a 30-foot rotating disk called a radome. The contract is reported to include ten planes worth approximately $1.4 billion. The AWACS is also used by the U.S. and Saudi air forces.

Westinghouse Wins Hanford Contract

Westinghouse Electric Corp. was awarded a $4 billion contract by the U.S. Energy Department to run the Hanford Nuclear project for five years. Westinghouse currently shares work at the facility with Rockwell International Corp., UNC Resources Inc. and Boeing Computer Services. Under the new contract, Boeing will be Westinghouse's only sub-contractor at Hanford and will handle communications and computers. Boeing's share of the five year contract will be worth about $375 million.

Westinghouse expects to cut costs on the project, and some workers could be laid off, but the firm believes it can reduce employment sufficiently through attrition. Provided funding for Hanford projects remain relatively stable, however, Westinghouse hopes to avoid a major reduction in Hanford's workforce of 10,000.

Turmoil Continues In Aluminum Industry

Following the announcement in November that Commonwealth Aluminum Corp. would close its Goldendale plant by December 31, eliminating 600 jobs, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. announced that it would reduce employment at its Trentwood rolling mill by about 300. Mitigating these developments, however, was news that the Vancouver aluminum smelter which was closed in the summer of 1986 would be reopened by a new firm some time in 1987. Prior to closing the Vancouver smelter employed over 400 workers.

A Kaiser spokesman said that the layoffs, which would begin after January 1, were necessary to improve the firm's competitive position. Kaiser has spent $250 million modernizing the Trentwood plant since 1980. The plant will employ 900 workers after the layoff, down from 2,200 when modernization began.

Spokane Gets More Bayliner Jobs

Bayliner Marine Corp. announced in December that it would resume production at its former Spokane plant in about two months. Bayliner moved out of that facility when it opened a new Spokane plant in 1986. The new plant now employs around 300 workers, according to news reports. The operation to be reopened would employ 30 to 40 workers initially but could provide up to 150 jobs within 18 months. The plant is expected to produce fishing boats.

More Layoffs At Itron

A spokesman for Itron Inc., an electronics manufacturer in Spokane, said that it will lay off 43 more employees in December and will cut the salaries of its remaining employees an average of ten percent. Itron laid off 25 employees in November. The layoffs and salary cuts were blamed on soft market conditions. The firm's major business is the design and manufacture of electronic data-gathering equipment for the utilities industry.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Holiday Jobs Offset Seasonal Losses

The 3,300 gain in retail trade in November was the beginning of a two month holiday reprieve from the seasonal downturn which began in October with a loss of 4,100 following the end of the tourist season. Employment gains at department and apparel stores and at miscellaneous retail outlets (drug stores, discount stores, jewelry stores, gift shops, etc.) where people

buy most holiday gifts and supplies were more than sufficient to offset further seasonal cutbacks at eating and drinking places and building material stores in November and will undoubtedly do so in December as well. January and February, however, will see a sharp drop in retail payrolls with the temporary jobs gone.

Retail Sales Up Moderately In November

Nationally, retail sales rose 0.5 percent from October. The increase followed two months of wide swings in retail sales because of special incentives offered by automobile manufacturers in September. Retail sales in September rose 5.6 percent, but then fell back 5.2 percent in October. The largest increases in November occurred in appliance and furniture sales. Some analysts suggested that consumers were buying big-ticket items before the end of the year in order to be able to deduct sales taxes. Sales taxes will not be deductable for federal income tax purposes after 1986. If the increase in sales did represent consumers buying sooner than they otherwise would have, it suggests lower sales in the early months of 1987.

Wholesale Trade Down Over The Month But Up From Year Ago

Wholesale trade was little affected by holiday business, and its employment dropped 900 in November. The loss occurred almost entirely at fruit and vegetable warehouses where business declined with less fresh produce coming in with most harvest activity over for the year. Employment in the industry, however, was up 2,700 over the year mainly because of a bigger apple crop this year. The larger crop, of course, will require more workers for sorting, packing and shipping throughout the fall, winter, and spring months.

Construction Down In November But Up Over The Year

Although payrolls in construction fell 5,000 in November, they remained 2,500 above their year-earlier level. The drop from November was normal for this time of the year. Work on outdoor projects slows or is suspended in the fall and winter until weather conditions improve, while the beginning of new projects is delayed until spring weather arrives.

Housing Starts Down

Housing, which had been a major factor in the expansion in construction from 1985, continues to weaken. In November, national housing starts (seasonally adjusted) fell for the sixth time in the last seven months and were at their lowest level in two years. The decline in November occurred in apartment construction; starts on single-family homes increased moderately.

Apartment construction is expected to remain at a relatively low level for several months because of high vacancy rates and the elimination of many tax-shelter incentives in the new tax law. Building permits, a barometer of future construction activity, rose in November, however, with most of the increase in the multi-family sector. This may mean that the decline in apartment construction is near an end.

Nonetheless, few analysts in the housing industry expect a quick turnaround in apartment construction. On the other hand many analysts anticipate a further decline in mortgage rates and a pickup in single-family homebuilding in early 1987.

Government Jobs Grow Slowly Over The Year

Government civilian employment rose 1,800 between October and November. Seasonal growth in public education payrolls (up 2,400) was partially offset by seasonal losses in park, forestry and public outdoor employment in general. Over the year, government payrolls rose 5,700, or 1.6 percent, well below the 2.6 percent gain for total nonfarm employment. Federal civilian employment (down 1,300) actually declined over the year because of reductions at defense establishments. State and local government employment, on the other hand, rose 7,000, including an increase of 3,700 in public education. Employment at public schools has been rising in response to growing enrollments in the primary grades. Although the fertility rate remains low, the large number of women from the "baby boom" generation has increased the number of births substantially since the mid-1970s. The number of births in the state rose from about 48,000 in 1973 to approximately 70,000 in 1982 and have remained at about that level since.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Trade Deficit Worrisome

The trade deficit remains the major negative influence in the economy and debate continues over when it will improve. Forecasts for even moderate growth in the economy in 1987 hinge on some improvement. A smaller deficit is necessary to boost domestic production and employment, and thus, offset a probable slowdown in the growth of consumer spending and a likely decline in capital spending by business. Nonetheless, the beginning of a turnaround in the deficit was not in sight in November. While data on exports and imports for the previous three months suggested the deficit was stabilizing, the deficit in November jumped to a record $19.2 billion. That was high even by recent standards. The deficit averaged $14 billion monthly in the first ten months of the year. The increase in November largely reflected a surge in imports, from $31.4 billion in October to $37.8 billion in

November. Meanwhile, exports fell from $19.3 to 18.6 billion.

Commerce Department Optimistic

Despite the November data, the U.S. Department of Commerce is predicting a decline of up to $40 billion in the trade deficit in 1987 because of the reduction in the dollar's value in terms of foreign currencies. Others expecting improvement in trade balances in 1987 point to the "J-curve effect" to explain why the drop in the dollar's value has yet to lower the deficit. The explanation is that the drop in the value of the dollar pushes import prices up, and the dollar value of imports, therefore, continues to rise for some time after the volume of imports has begun to decline.

Leading Indicators Up Again

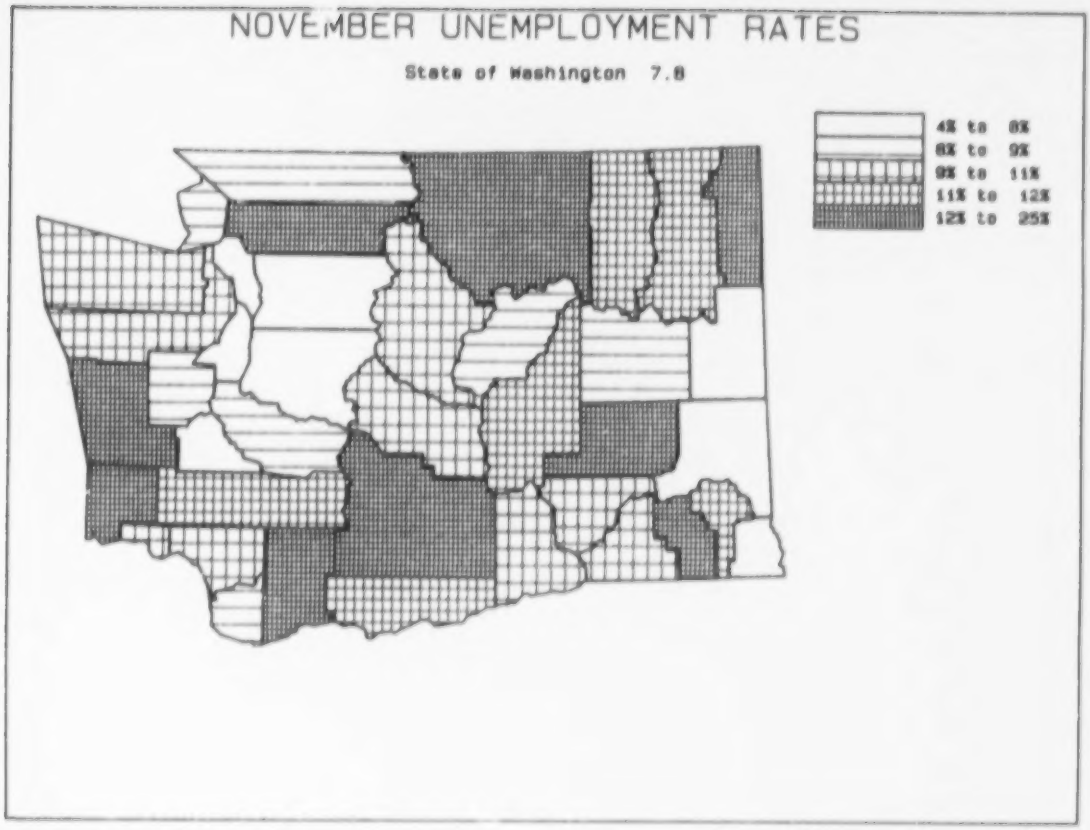
The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic activity, continued to point upward in November. The Index rose 1.2 percent from October to post its largest increase since January 1985. Some analysts, however, discounted the significance of the gain because a major portion of the rise resulted from higher prices for sensitive materials. Excluding that category from the Index would lower the gain to 0.7 percent. Other economists suggested that the increase partly reflected advance buying to beat tax law changes in 1987, which repeal sales tax deductions and lower depreciation allowances.

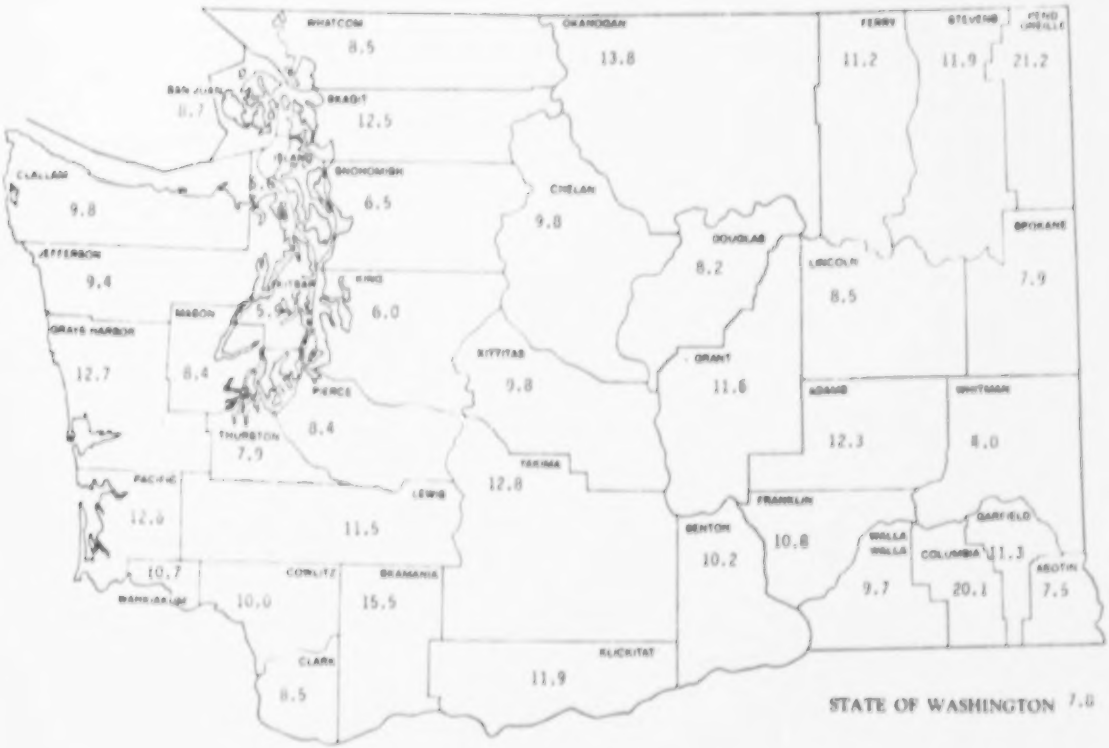
Nonetheless, eight of the eleven indications for which data were available helped push the Index up in November. Besides higher material prices (which suggests greater industrial demand), the average workweek rose, unemployment insurance claims fell, business deliveries classified as slow were up (reflecting larger backlogs), plant and equipment orders increased as did building permits, stock market prices, and the money supply. Leading indicators declining in November were orders for consumer goods, business formations, and outstanding credit.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986
U.S. City Average	330.8	330.5	326.6	+1.3	+1.5
Seattle-Everett	325.9	N/A	324.0	+0.6	N/A


NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
State of Washington 7.8
4% to 8%
8% to 9%
9% to 11%
11% to 12%
12% to 25%


WHATCOM 8.5
SKAGIT 12.5
SNOHOMISH 6.5
KING 6.0
KITSAP 5.9
PIERCE 8.4
THURSTON 7.9
LEWIS 11.5
CLALLAM 9.8
JEFFERSON 9.4
GRAYS HARBOR 12.7
MASON 8.4
PACIFIC 12.0
WAHKIAKUM 10.7
COWLITZ 10.0
SKAMANIA 15.5
CLARK 8.5
KLICKITAT 11.9
YAKIMA 12.8
KITTITAS 9.8
OKANOGAN 13.8
CHELAN 9.8
DOUGLAS 8.2
GRANT 11.6
FERRY 11.2
STEVENS 11.9
PEND OREILLE 21.2
LINCOLN 8.5
SPOKANE 7.9
ADAMS 12.3
WHITMAN 8.0
FRANKLIN 10.8
BENTON 10.2
WALLA WALLA 9.7
COLUMBIA 11.3
GARFIELD 20.1
ASOTIN 7.5
STATE OF WASHINGTON 7.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1986 (Prel.)	Oct. 1986 (Rev.)	Nov. 1985 (Rev.)	Oct. 1985 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Oct. 86 to Nov. 86	Numerical Change: Nov. 85 to Nov. 86
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,784.0	1,794.2	1,738.9	1,745.1	-10.2	+45.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	298.2	302.9	297.1	301.8	-4.7	+1.1
Durable Goods.....	209.1	210.1	207.1	207.8	-1.0	+2.0
Lumber & Wood Products....	36.5 3/	37.8	37.6	38.8	-1.3	-1.1
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	-0.1	0.0
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.1 3/	6.4	6.5	6.8	-0.3	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries..	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.9	0.0	-0.6
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.6	0.0	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	-0.3	-0.3
Machinery.....	27.0	27.0	29.7	29.1	0.0	-2.7
Machinery exc. Elect.....	14.9 3/	14.9 3/	17.6 3/	17.0	0.0	-2.7
Electrical & Electronic..	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment..	99.9	98.8	92.2	91.5	+1.1	+7.7
Aerospace.....	87.5	86.8	79.7	78.6	+0.7	+7.8
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.9	+0.4	-0.1
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	9.6	9.9	10.6	10.6	-0.3	-1.0
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	+0.2	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	89.1	92.8	90.0	94.0	-3.7	-0.9
Food & Kindred Products...	29.8	32.9	30.7	34.2	-3.1	-0.9
Canned & Preserved Foods.	10.9	13.4	11.3	14.6	-2.5	-0.4
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	-0.4	0.0
Paper & Allied Products...	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.3	0.0	+0.2
Printing & Publishing.....	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	-0.1	-0.3
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	0.0	+0.1
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	-0.1	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	84.0	89.0	81.5	85.6	-5.0	+2.5
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	95.7	96.2	95.2	96.0	-0.5	+0.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	446.8	444.4	433.8	429.5	+2.4	+13.0
Wholesale Trade.....	109.4	110.3	106.7	107.9	-0.9	+2.7
Retail Trade.....	337.4	334.1	327.1	320.6	+3.3	+10.3
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	104.3	105.5	100.6	100.6	-1.2	+3.7
SERVICES.....	395.5	398.4	376.7	378.4	-2.9	+18.8
Health Services	122.2	122.0	118.3	118.3	+0.2	+3.9
GOVERNMENT.....	356.8	355.0	351.1	351.3	+1.8	+5.7
Federal.....	68.4	68.8	69.7	70.1	-0.4	-1.3
State & Local.....	288.4	286.2	281.4	281.2	+2.2	+7.0
Education.....	156.1	153.7	152.4	151.0	+2.4	+3.7
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	+0.3	+0.3

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DATE 12/30/86
Benchmark: 1985

	NOVEMBER 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				OCTOBER 1986 REVISED 1/				NOVEMBER 1985 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,216,900	2,043,700	173,200	7.8	2,242,300	2,082,300	160,000	7.1	2,112,200	1,948,200	164,000	7.8
Bellingham MSA	56,300	51,500	4,800	8.5	56,500	52,100	4,400	7.8	53,700	49,100	4,600	8.6
Bremerton MSA	72,400	68,100	4,300	5.9	72,500	68,200	4,300	5.9	70,400	66,400	4,000	5.7
Olympia MSA	70,900	65,300	5,600	7.9	71,000	65,600	5,400	7.6	66,300	61,200	5,100	7.7
Seattle PMSA	993,600	932,800	60,800	6.1	991,200	932,400	58,800	5.9	929,200	873,000	56,200	6.0
King County 2/	776,600	729,900	46,700	6.0	775,200	729,600	45,600	5.9	725,900	683,100	42,800	5.9
Snohomish County 2/	217,000	202,900	14,100	6.5	216,000	202,800	13,200	6.1	203,200	189,900	13,300	6.5
Spokane MSA	165,800	152,700	13,100	7.9	166,000	154,300	11,700	7.0	160,900	148,300	12,600	7.8
Tacoma PMSA	234,300	214,600	19,700	8.4	234,100	215,700	18,400	7.9	226,000	209,400	16,600	7.3
Tri-Cities MSA	67,400	60,400	7,000	10.4	70,000	64,200	5,800	8.3	66,300	59,700	6,600	10.0
Benton County 2/	50,800	45,600	5,200	10.2	52,800	48,500	4,300	8.1	49,900	45,100	4,800	9.6
Franklin County 2/	16,600	14,800	1,800	10.8	17,100	15,700	1,400	8.2	16,400	14,600	1,800	11.0
Vancouver PMSA	104,400	95,500	8,900	8.5	106,200	97,300	8,900	8.4	101,600	93,200	8,400	8.3
Yakima MSA	84,600	73,800	10,800	12.8	95,300	86,300	9,000	9.4	80,100	69,100	11,000	13.7
Adams	6,600	5,790	810	12.3	7,340	6,690	650	8.9	6,220	5,400	820	13.2
Asotin	8,280	7,660	620	7.5	8,450	7,860	590	7.0	8,190	7,340	850	10.4
Clallam	21,650	19,520	2,130	9.8	21,860	19,900	1,960	9.0	21,000	18,780	2,220	10.6
Columbia	1,790	1,430	360	20.1	1,690	1,380	310	18.3	1,580	1,240	340	21.5
Cowlitz	33,630	30,260	3,370	10.0	34,860	31,670	3,190	9.2	33,760	29,690	4,070	12.1
Ferry	2,600	2,310	290	11.2	2,720	2,440	280	10.3	2,500	2,200	300	12.0
Garfield	1,150	1,020	130	11.3	1,120	1,040	80	7.1	1,080	970	110	10.2
Grant	24,060	21,260	2,800	11.6	25,220	22,980	2,240	8.9	22,330	19,960	2,370	10.6
Grays Harbor	26,040	22,740	3,300	12.7	26,270	23,350	2,920	11.1	25,440	22,320	3,120	12.3
Island	16,560	15,460	1,100	6.6	17,020	16,020	1,000	5.9	15,990	14,980	1,010	6.3
Jefferson	7,120	6,450	670	9.4	7,320	6,730	590	8.1	6,780	6,210	570	8.4
Kittitas	12,020	10,840	1,180	9.8	12,250	11,370	880	7.2	11,710	10,540	1,170	10.0
Klickitat	8,380	7,380	1,000	11.9	8,640	7,900	740	8.6	8,390	7,260	1,130	13.5
Lewis	24,540	21,710	2,830	11.5	24,680	22,220	2,460	10.0	23,850	20,760	3,090	13.0
Lincoln	4,350	3,980	370	8.5	4,460	4,180	280	6.3	4,090	3,790	300	7.3
Mason	13,890	12,730	1,160	8.4	13,630	12,550	1,080	7.9	12,910	11,940	970	7.5
Okanogan	13,890	11,970	1,920	13.8	15,670	13,990	1,680	10.7	13,470	11,470	2,000	14.8
Pacific	6,820	5,960	860	12.6	6,990	6,260	730	10.4	7,260	6,220	1,040	14.3
Pend Oreille	3,060	2,410	650	21.2	3,080	2,490	590	19.2	3,590	3,010	580	16.2
San Juan	4,140	3,780	360	8.7	4,260	4,000	260	6.1	4,630	4,290	340	7.3
Skagit	30,430	26,640	3,790	12.5	31,260	27,930	3,330	10.7	29,500	25,820	3,680	12.5
Skamania	2,380	2,010	370	15.5	2,350	2,090	260	11.1	2,350	1,890	460	19.6
Stevens	11,180	9,850	1,330	11.9	11,390	10,170	1,220	10.7	11,130	9,600	1,530	13.7
Wahkiakum	1,220	1,090	130	10.7	1,260	1,130	130	10.3	1,400	1,150	250	17.9
Walla Walla	23,380	21,110	2,270	9.7	23,510	21,660	1,850	7.9	23,820	21,580	2,240	9.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,810	36,100	3,710	9.3	43,560	40,260	3,300	7.6	37,010	33,180	3,830	10.3
Chelan County 2/	26,940	24,290	2,650	9.8	29,380	27,080	2,300	7.8	25,060	22,320	2,740	10.9
Douglas County 2/	12,880	11,820	1,060	8.2	14,180	13,180	1,000	7.1	11,950	10,860	1,090	9.1
Whitman	18,350	17,610	740	4.0	18,550	17,950	600	3.2	17,720	17,060	660	3.7

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

December 30, 1986
Benchmark: 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	NOVEMBER 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				OCTOBER 1986 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,225,700	2,047,400	178,300	8.0	2,260,200	2,091,100	169,100	7.5
Bellingham MSA	56,500	51,600	4,900	8.7	57,000	52,300	4,700	8.2
Bremerton MSA	72,600	68,200	4,400	6.1	73,100	68,500	4,600	6.3
Olympia MSA	71,200	65,400	5,800	8.1	71,700	65,900	5,800	8.1
Seattle PMSA	997,100	934,500	62,600	6.3	998,600	936,400	62,200	6.2
King County 2/	779,300	731,200	48,100	6.2	780,900	732,700	48,200	6.2
Snohomish County 2/	217,800	203,300	14,500	6.7	217,700	203,700	14,000	6.4
Spokane MSA	166,500	153,000	13,500	8.1	167,400	155,000	12,400	7.4
Tacoma MSA	235,300	215,000	20,300	8.6	236,100	216,600	19,500	8.3
Tri-Cities MSA	67,700	60,500	7,200	10.6	70,500	64,400	6,100	8.7
Benton County 2/	51,100	45,700	5,400	10.6	53,300	48,700	4,600	8.6
Franklin County 2/	16,700	14,800	1,900	11.4	17,300	15,800	1,500	8.7
Vancouver PMSA	104,900	95,700	9,200	8.8	107,100	97,700	9,400	8.8
Yakima MSA	85,000	73,900	11,100	13.1	96,200	86,600	9,600	10.0
Adams	6,630	5,800	830	12.5	7,400	6,720	680	9.2
Asotin	8,300	7,670	630	7.6	8,510	7,890	620	7.3
Clallam	21,740	19,550	2,190	10.1	22,050	19,980	2,070	9.4
Columbia	1,810	1,440	370	20.4	1,720	1,390	330	19.2
Cowlitz	33,770	30,310	3,460	10.2	35,190	31,810	3,380	9.6
Ferry	2,620	2,320	300	11.5	2,750	2,450	300	10.9
Garfield	1,168	1,038	130	11.1	1,138	1,060	80	7.1
Grant	24,180	21,300	2,880	11.9	25,440	23,080	2,360	9.3
Grays Harbor	26,180	22,780	3,400	13.0	26,530	23,450	3,080	11.6
Island	16,620	15,490	1,130	6.8	17,140	16,090	1,050	6.1
Jefferson	7,150	6,460	690	9.7	7,390	6,760	630	8.5
Kittitas	12,080	10,860	1,220	10.1	12,350	11,420	930	7.5
Klickitat	8,430	7,400	1,030	12.2	8,720	7,940	780	8.9
Lewis	24,670	21,750	2,920	11.8	24,910	22,310	2,600	10.4
Lincoln	4,360	3,980	380	8.7	4,500	4,200	300	6.7
Mason	13,950	12,760	1,190	8.5	13,740	12,600	1,140	8.3
Okanogan	13,970	11,990	1,980	14.2	15,830	14,050	1,780	11.2
Pacific	6,860	5,970	890	13.0	7,060	6,290	770	10.9
Pend Oreille	3,080	2,410	670	21.8	3,130	2,500	630	20.1
San Juan	4,160	3,790	370	8.9	4,290	4,020	270	6.3
Skagit	30,590	26,690	3,900	12.7	31,570	28,050	3,520	11.1
Skamania	2,390	2,010	380	15.9	2,370	2,100	270	11.4
Stevens	11,240	9,870	1,370	12.2	11,510	10,220	1,290	11.2
Wahkiakum	1,220	1,090	130	10.7	1,280	1,140	140	10.9
Walla Walla	23,490	21,150	2,340	10.0	23,700	21,750	1,950	8.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,990	36,170	3,820	9.6	43,920	40,430	3,490	7.9
Chelan County 2/	27,060	24,330	2,730	10.1	29,630	27,200	2,430	8.2
Douglas County 2/	12,930	11,840	1,090	8.4	14,290	13,230	1,060	7.4
Whitman	18,400	17,640	760	4.1	18,670	18,030	640	3.4

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTTIVITIES. STATE OF WASHINGTON

	November 1986 Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Nov-86	Oct-86	Nov-85	Nov-86	Oct-86	Nov-85	Nov-86	Oct-86	Nov-85
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	183,400	$470.40	$460.94	$452.79	40.0	39.6	38.7	$11.76	$11.64	$11.70
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
**Lumber and Wood Products	32,300	$412.49	$414.38	$414.43	38.3	38.8	36.1	$10.77	$10.68	$11.48
Primary Metal Industries	9,200	$522.24	$535.85	$528.64	40.8	41.7	41.3	$12.80	$12.85	$12.80
Fabricated Metal Products	7,200	$445.04	$442.18	$434.34	38.8	39.2	38.1	$11.47	$11.28	$11.40
**Machinery	15,200	$390.98	$375.14	$395.52	40.6	39.2	40.4	$9.63	$9.57	$9.79
Food and Kindred Products	22,300	$347.46	$349.13	$350.22	35.6	37.5	37.1	$9.76	$9.31	$9.44
Chemical and Allied Products	5,100	$626.94	$614.04	$582.58	43.0	41.8	42.4	$14.58	$14.69	$13.74
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	62,000	$575.48	$603.48	$571.17	35.9	37.6	35.9	$16.03	$16.05	$15.91
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	278,400	$320.21	$316.37	$317.04	33.6	33.8	33.8	$9.53	$9.36	$9.38

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes